

DOINGS AT THE STATE CAPITAL

From Saturday's Daily:
Tallahassee, April 22, 1909.
To the Editor Ocala Banner:

The Hoxham county bill, by unanimous vote, was reported unfavorable by committee. Has not been introduced in the senate. Think this move is dead.

The enclosed marked copies show up my scrapping with the boys on legislative expenses. Cut out fifteen out of nineteen clerks.

Please tell the people I am going to vote for state-wide prohibition.

Yours truly,

L. S. LIGHT.

The resolution offered in the house by Mr. Light of Marion, reducing the number of clerks to five, including the secretary to the speaker, fought its way over amendments, motions to table, motions to indefinitely postpone and motions to substitute, to glorious success.

The motion was fought by Mr. MacWilliams of St. Johns, who took the position that constituents did not expect their representatives to perform clerical work at Tallahassee, and also Mr. Clark of Jefferson, who thought it child's play for the house to create these clerkships and fill them, and then, a week later, undo all that had been done.

But, with a majority of the members in sympathy with the resolution, all the aforesaid amendments, substitutes, motions to table, etc., availed not, and twenty-one clerkships provided for during the first week of the session were this morning abolished, removed, rescinded, entirely and absolutely done away with, leaving in their places many fearful, fearful and generally unhappy young and middle-aged people, who had imagined themselves fixed for the session.

But the wave of economy which has struck the house did not stop here.

After the vote was taken upon the Light resolution, the vote being 40 to 23, and notice by Mr. MacWilliams of a motion to reconsider to be made tomorrow, the house proceeded on the resolution of Mr. Clark of Jefferson, to cut down the pay of members by resolving that none of them should accept more than his actual traveling expense for distance traveled. Instead of the customary 10 cents per mile, which has been allowed ever since the adoption of the present constitution.

Mr. Godfrey of Lake, strongly for the Light resolution as to clerks, was equally strongly against the resolution cutting down the allowance to members. Indeed, Mr. Godfrey grew quite eloquent on the latter resolution, claiming that "the constitution fixed the mileage at 10 cents, and he was here to defend the constitution." Of course Mr. Godfrey, in his defense of the constitution, together with the twenty-three other members who voted against this resolution, also defended the amount opposite his own name on the pay roll, but the resolution was adopted and the house of 1909 has made a record for economy that it will require years and years of "cutting down expenses" by future houses to even keep up with, to say nothing of breaking.—Tallahassee Sun.

A special to the Times-Union has the following to say of the passage of the prohibition amendment, notice of the passage of which was given in these columns yesterday morning:

After a spectacular fight, marked with dramatic features, the Florida senate passed joint resolution No. 68, by McMullen of Hillsborough, calling for a constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition, by a vote of 25 to 7.

The women present sang religious songs while the vote was being taken. The consideration of the resolution came as a distinct surprise to those opposed to it, but it was known, shortly before the session opened, by the submissionists, that the fight would be drawn on.

Dramatic in the extreme was the effect given to the fight by the earnestness shown in behalf of the resolution by Senator McMullen. Last night his mother passed away at his old home at Largo, but, feeling that it would be her wish for him to do so, he remained for the fight, instead of going to his bedside. The strain upon him was apparent. He bore up strong, however, until he was through speaking in behalf of the measure. There were many wet eyes among the senators as well as the spectators when he had finished.

Senator Adkins of Starke also received a telegram stating that his mother was seriously ill, but he, too, remained to cast his vote. He was excused immediately afterwards.

Senator Zim came from his sick bed to vote against the amendment.

Senator Buckman of Jacksonville was the only one to speak at any length against the measure. He spoke

for nearly an hour and a half altogether.

Senator Beard spoke for prohibition, but opposed the resolution, as he claimed the object could be obtained by statutory law. He feared that the fight over the amendment at the polls would divide the white people of Florida and give the negro the balance of power once again.

Senator Buckman opposed the action of the submissionists, and declared the local option law of Florida to be sufficient. Public sentiment must be with a law to enforce it, he said. He claimed that state-wide prohibition would be the greatest of menaces to the growth of Florida. He claimed to be able to show that prohibition has proven a failure wherever tested. He also brought in the negro question. He referred to resolutions adopted by various commercial and trades bodies of the state. He spoke for over an hour, bringing all the usual arguments against prohibition.

Senator Broome, though ill, spoke eloquently for the amendment. He said Senator Buckman's long speech reminded him of the title of Shakespeare's play, "Love's Labor Lost." He pleaded for the submission of the amendment. He replied to many of the arguments against the resolution and won much applause from the ladies and visitors in the chamber.

Senator Sloan of the seventh followed Senator Broome in attacking the arguments made against the measure. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

Senator McMullen spoke only a short time, but earnestly pleaded for the resolution. He stated that no business organization holding the respect of the business interests of Tampa had adopted any resolution against prohibition.

Senator Zim declared prohibition a failure and opposed the resolution.

The question was then called, and the resolution carried by the following vote of 24 to 7:

Ayes—Adkins, Baker of 20th, Baker of 29th, Broome, Crill, Cone, Cook, Cottrell, Dayton, Flournoy, Girardeau, Humphries, Johnson, Leggett, Massey, McCreary, McLeod, McMullen, Miller, Sloan, West, Williams, Withers, Hudson.—24.

Nays—Beard, Buckman, Harris, Henderson, Hosford, Sams, Zim.—7.

From Sunday's Daily:

The senate bill exempting insurance companies organized in Florida from paying to state treasurer of 2 per cent. of the gross amounts of receipts of premiums from policy holders in the state, was taken up Friday.

Senator Drayton objected to loss of revenue that would result from the passage of the bill. He also held the bill to be unconstitutional.

Senator Massey cited from United States supreme court decisions to prove that the measure is constitutional. He held that the same people who opposed the railroad revenue bill in the last legislature are opposing this measure.

Senator Johnson claimed that Senator Massey was not correct, and opposed the bill.

Senator Harris opposed the measure. The serious financial condition confronting the state was pointed out by him. He held that the bill wouldn't benefit the poor man but the corporations instead. "I yield to no one my desire to protect home industry," he said, "but we are not in a position to do this now."

Senator Cone moved, and Senator McMullen seconded, that the bill be placed back on second reading for amendment. Lost.

Senator Cone spoke in behalf of the measure. He urged the encouragement of home industry. He referred to one Florida company whose stock is owned by people of all classes. He urged that the tax be raised on foreign companies, rather than not to protect home companies.

Senator Miller opposed protection of one section of the country against another, and opposed the bill.

Senator Humphries opposed the measure.

Motion to recommit was lost.

The bill was lost by a vote of 22 to 7.

Senator Beard had his statutory bill for prohibition set for a special order for next Thursday.

Speaking of the last day of the prohibition amendment fight in the lower house, the correspondent of the Jacksonville Times-Union says:

"The resolution was taken up on special order by the house. The chamber was crowded with spectators, all eager to hear the proceedings and witness the final rounds of the contest."

"Diagonally across the square was the headquarters of the Woman's Temperance Union at the Constantine House, from the parlors of which there issued throughout the morning strains of religious music and song, in clear

hearing of the legislators busy with the preliminaries attending the final bout.

"The great assemblage seemed enshrouded in a vague and uncertain atmosphere. To the unaccustomed the situation was awe-inspiring, utterly devoid of fascination, and bearing a tendency to cause one to divorce himself from the whole scene."

"The fight was led in the morning by Hon. W. A. MacWilliams of St. Johns county for the local optionists or anti-submissionists, and Hon. S. J. Hilburn of Putnam county for the prohibitionists or submissionists."

"Mr. MacWilliams, eloquent, cunning and evasive, held the floor for more than two hours, regardless of all efforts to have him ruled out of order and off the floor. He was fighting against odds, but he fought valiantly."

"The fight was lost, but with sheer force of ability he was plunging into the ranks of the opposition a filibuster that was proving effective in staying off action of the proposed measure."

"It was an inspiring sight to see him standing alone manipulating the situation in defense of what he thought right and to the best interests of his state. He, by his manly stand, won the admiration of all, despite the serious measure at issue."

"Hon. J. E. Calkins of Nassau succeeded Mr. MacWilliams on the floor. He was effective and showed a thorough knowledge of the best manner in which to handle the situation."

"Hon. Frank E. Chase of Duval made his maiden speech. Mr. Chase demonstrated that he is endowed with the ability to become effective in speech, and his remarks were forceful and impressive in behalf of opposition to the resolution."

"My Bynum of Hamilton also opposed the resolution, while Mr. Richbourg of Walton took the opposite stand."

"Mr. Davis of Madison made one of the most common sense speeches ever heard in the halls of the state capitol. Having never in all his life allowed one drop of an intoxicating liquor to touch his lips, and having always taken a stand against the liquor traffic, he believed in local option. He believed that state-wide prohibition meant the interference with local self-government. His speech had a telling effect, and he was liberally applauded."

"Mr. Dupont of St. Johns spoke against the resolution, while Mr. Miller of Lake spoke in favor of the resolution, as did Mr. Thornton of Volusia."

"Mr. Hilburn of Putnam made a forceful argument in favor of the resolution. Mr. Hilburn was most pointed in his remarks and a complete knowledge of the measure at issue gave him force for an argument that had the file and rank of the prohibis in perfect order. His speech was repeatedly broken by applause."

"At this stage a dramatic incident occurred. The speaker, Hon. Ion L. Farris of Duval, was seen to motion to Mr. Knowles of Monroe. The gentleman from Monroe took the speaker's chair, while Mr. Farris took the floor. Mr. Farris stated that he wanted to be heard upon the measure, desiring to make his remarks bearing on same when the time arrived for its final passage. The resolution being placed on third and final reading under waiver of rules, the speaker began his argument against the resolution. His speech was a masterpiece. He delved into the seriousness of the measure from the start. He pointed out the unjust harm that would be wreaked upon the business interests of Jacksonville and the larger cities of the state where local option was desired. He represented a constituency that thought there was sufficient legislation along the prohibition line. He was true to his constituency and would vote against the adoption of the resolution. He pleaded with the members of the house to act cautiously in passing judgment upon a measure that meant so much to the business interests of the state. He was eloquent and forceful, and although the speech may not have changed any votes, yet it made a deep impression, and made all the members proud of the ability of their presiding officer."

"Following the speech motion was made to waive the rules and adopt the resolution. The motion prevailed. The vote was then taken, resulting in the adoption of the resolution, 53 to 16."

Those voting against the adoption of the resolution were the speaker, Acree of Osceola, Blanton of Madison, Butler of Dade, Bynum of Hamilton, Calkins of Nassau, Chaires of Lafayette, Chase of Duval, Davis of Madison, Dempsey of Suwannee, Dupont of St. Johns, Hatcher of Columbia, Knowles of Monroe, Malone of Monroe, Smith of Jackson, Wells of Leon.—16.

Those voting for the resolution were: Alexander of Volusia, Bond of Jefferson, Brown of DeSoto, Carter of Alachua, Carn of Marion, Cash of Taylor, Clarke of Jefferson, Conway of Clay, Cox of Polk, Duke of Alachua, Durrance of Polk, Epperson of Levy, Godfrey of Lake, Grace of Citrus, Hardee of St. Lucie, Hilburn of

Putnam, Hodges of Columbia, Hull of Manatee, Kelley of Baker, King of Orange, Knight of Bradford, Light of Marion, Littell of Pasco, MacWilliams of St. Johns, Mahaffey of Gadsden, McCaskill of Santa Rosa, McKenzie of Putnam, McKenzie of Washington, Miller of Lake, Moore of Franklin, Neeley of Leon, Newton of Orange, Ogilvie of Nassau, Pake of Wakulla, Pattishall of Hillsborough, Peaden of Santa Rosa, Register of Hamilton, Richbourg of Walton, Robertson of Suwannee, Sheppard of Gadsden, Stewart of Brevard, Stokes of Escambia, Stringer of Hernando, Taylor of Hillsborough, Terrell of Sumter, Thaggard of Liberty, Thornton of Volusia, Tidwell of Jackson, Trammell of Calhoun, Wall of Bradford, Watford of Holmes, Wiggins of Escambia, Wilson of Lee.—53.

"So the resolution passed."

NEWEST FAD SILHOUETTES

The newest fad is the silhouette. Society is raving over it and decorating place cards of all descriptions with the little black heads and using them for guessing games at parties, and, too, for photographs to send to friends. They are dangerous things if the lovely girl only knew it, but what a joy they are to the girls with perfect figures!

If you have a hat extraordinary, have a silhouette made, hat and all. If your gown has a train that is startling, or if you have a head-dress that is wonderful, have it silhouetted. The new fad came in with the unusual features in wearing apparel and every hilarious effect fashion is decreeing proper must be silhouetted. A few years from now the pictures will make a great laughing gallery in the attic to which they will be relegated, but they're good while they last.

It is not an unusual thing now to go into a room and see upon the walls unique silhouettes upon snow white paper, framed in deal black wood. The pictures are surprisingly decorative.

For dinners at which brilliant decorations are used the silhouette place cards are most effective. Tiny ones on either square or round white cards are used, and the silhouette is of the hostess or of the guest of honor, if there is one.

They have not become common enough as yet to be used for tally cards, but they may be used that way.

A picturesque Gibson or Fisher head is often used when the hostess objects to giving her guests her own silhouette.

Faces seen in a silhouette do not remain in the memory and grow more interesting, as photographs often do. There is not the expression, the interest that clings to the memory of a photograph of one of your friends, but when you first look you see it all. Silhouettes are like some people—see them once and you don't care if you do not see them again. It is just because they are new that they are popular.—Exchange.

SWEPT OVER NIAGARA

This terrible calamity often happens because a careless boatman ignores the river's warnings—growing ripples and faster current. Nature's warnings are kind. That dull pain or ache in the back warns you the kidneys need attention if you would escape fatal maladies—Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's Disease. Take Electric Bitters at once and see backache fly and all your best feelings return. "After long suffering from weak kidneys and lame back, one \$1 bottle wholly cured me," writes J. R. Blackenship of Belk, Tenn. Only 50c. at Tidyings & Co.

COQUINA CROSS UNEARTHED

A large coquina cross has been unearthed at Mrs. McConnell's place at North City, which it is believed was buried there by Ponce de Leon when he landed on these shores. The cross is formed with blocks of coquina, most of which are in a good state of preservation. On one block has been discovered the figure "1," while on the second is found "3," which leads to the belief that Ponce de Leon discovered Florida in 1513, and not in 1512, as some historians claim. It is believed that the adjoining blocks contained the other figures of the date, but were so badly worn and chipped that the figures are not legible. The cross bears every appearance of being a genuine relic, and Mrs. McConnell has had a curbing placed around the cross so that it is in clear view of inspection.—St. Augustine Cor. in Times-Union.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Until May 1st we will send the Ocala Banner (Weekly) and the New York Produce News, (the Pink Sheet) for \$1.50 per year for both papers. The Produce News has a page entirely devoted to the interests of Florida, with an office at No. 205 Main St., Jacksonville, and is among the best and most reliable produce papers published. Send in your subscription at once. Address Ocala Banner, Ocala, Fla. 4-16-3t.

Congressman Frank Clark may not be all that a latter day democrat should be, but since his address before the Florida legislature last week, he may be sure that no one will charge him with being a populist.—Palatka News.

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Administer Art Squares—In many pretty designs, \$20 to \$35.	Cotton and Wool Art Squares—\$5 to \$20.
Wool Fibre and Fibre Art Squares—Only \$12.	Ten Wire Tapestry Brussels Art Squares—\$18 to \$25.
Imperial Smyrna Art Squares—\$22 to \$45. (We are Ocala agents for these goods).	All Wool Granite Brussels Art Squares—\$8 to \$14.
	Japanese Matting Art Squares—\$5.
	Small Rugs to match all of the above at reasonable prices.

China Dinner Sets, \$10.00 to \$125.00. Ten Piece Toilet Sets, \$4.00 to \$25.00. Big line of China and Porcelain Dinner Sets in all of the Latest Patterns.

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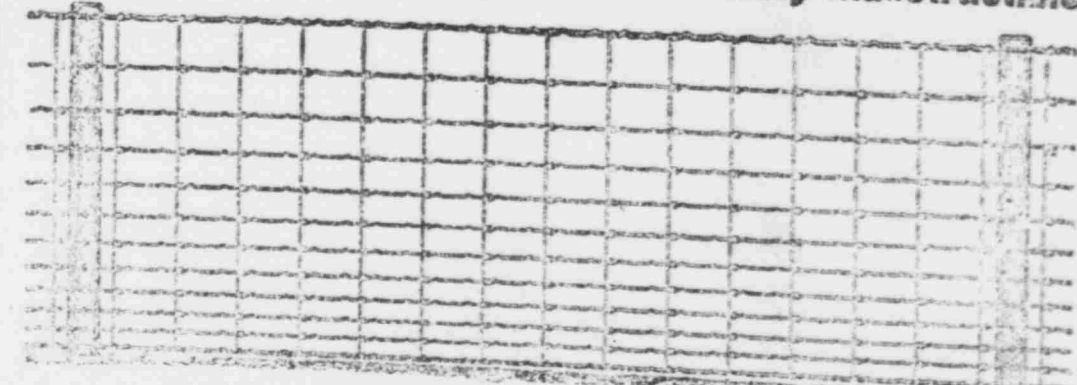
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